

placed in the following collections: United States National Museum, W. F. Barr, F. M. Beer, G. H. Nelson, D. S. Verity, G. C. Walters, and R. L. Westcott.

There is variation in the distinctness of the ferruginous areas, and in some of the females the lobe of the first abdominal sternite is less distinct. The males vary from 13.0 to 17.0mm in length and from 4.0 to 5.0mm in width; the females from 13.7 to 19.0mm in length and from 4.2 to 6.0mm in width.

It appears most similar to *P. variegata* Waterhouse and *P. bicolor* Kerremans, but the extremely narrow form, rounded lateral margins of pronotum, squared apices and one pair of conspicuous discal carinae of elytra are features that will distinguish *P. barri* Nelson from other described species.



A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *SPAERIDIUM*
SCARABAEOIDES L. NEAR MEXICO CITY
(COL., HYDROPHILIDAE)

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Late in 1974 (22-XI), when the dry season had started and the vegetation of the open fields in the Valley of Mexico was quite withered, a series of Hydrophilidae (8 males and 6 females) was found in fresh cow dung on artificially flooded pasture land. A few days later (1-XII-74) a thorough search was made in the surroundings, and a few scattered specimens (3 males and 4 females) were gathered in adjacent fields and ravines as far as 1.5 Km, also in fresh cow dung. The locality is part of the Delegación de Cuajimalpa, D.F., 18 Km to the southwest of downtown Mexico City; the altitude is 2550 m (8360 feet) and has an average temperature of 14°C. After collecting 35 years in the Valley of Mexico and 7 years in this particular area, it is the first time that I have found this attractive black beetle with red and orange spots. I determined it as *Spaeridium scarabaeoides* L. by using: H. Vogt (1971) *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas*, III:128-129.

This European species has been known from North America for many years; Edwards (1949) stated that it was quite common in the eastern U.S., and Hatch (1953) recorded it from Washington since 1913. He also listed *S. lunatum* F. (1926) and *S. bipustulatum* F. (1928) from the Pacific Northwest. Blackwelder (1944) listed *Spaeridium scutellatum* Sturm from Brazil, but no other species from Latin America. *S. scarabaeoides* L. probably was introduced into Mexico in all areas where dairy cattle were imported from the U.S.A., but it has been able to survive only where the climate is temperate.

